

Woody Biomass Eligibility Proposed Final RPS Class I Regulation

Department of Energy Resources

April 2012

Eligible Woody Biomass Fuels

Definition: Thinnings and Residues

Forest-Derived Thinnings

Unacceptable growing stock, managed thinnings

Forest-Derived Residues

- Tops and branches from harvests
- Invasive species

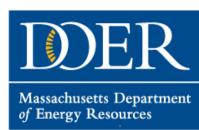
Other Residues

- Forest Salvage (pests, storms government declared event)
- Non-Forest Residues (wood industry, trimmings, land-use change)

Dedicated Energy Crops

On non-forest, marginal lands

No Construction and Demolition Material



Limitations of Forest-Derived Supplies

Forest products harvest and Eligible Biomass Removal is prescribed by Forester in *Eligible Forest Biomass Tonnage Report* (Guideline).

- Soils within harvest site identified using USDA, NRCS soil maps.
- Poor Soils are identified based on either of the following criteria:
 - Shallow-to-bedrock;
 Dysic histosols (organic wetland soils, low nutrients, low pH);
 Dry, nutrient-poor sandy soils

Allowable Biomass removals depend on Soil Conditions

Soil Restrictions (based on USDA NRCS Criteria)	Good Soils	Poor Soils
Percent of Tops and Branches of Forest Products Harvested that must be retained on site	25%	100%
Percent of Weight of Forest Products Harvested that may be removed (as Residues or Thinnings) as Eligible Biomass Woody Fuel	30%	30%

Additional Forest Sustainability criteria must be met on harvest site

- · No removals from old growth forest stands, or from steep slopes
- Retention/protection of forest litter, forest floor, stumps/roots
- No removal of naturally down woody material
- Retention of adequate supplies of den trees, snags for ecological needs



Overall Efficiency

Overall Efficiency - Definition, calculated on a quarterly basis

Overall Efficiency =

[Electric generation not utilized behind-the-meter +

Electric generation utilized behind-the-meter divided by 0.92 (line losses) +

Useful Thermal Energy +

Merchantable Bio-Products]

divided by Biomass Input Heat Content

<u>Overall Efficiency – Eligibility Thresholds</u>

Standard Technology

➤ 50% for ½ REC value, increasing linearly to a full REC value at 60% Advancement of Biomass Conversion Technology

➤ 40% for ½ REC value, increasing linearly to a full REC value at 60%

Advancement of Biomass Conversion Generation Unit

Units that demonstrate advancements in fuel-to-energy conversion, fuel processing, emissions controls. SQAs open for public comment.



GHG Accounting

Threshold

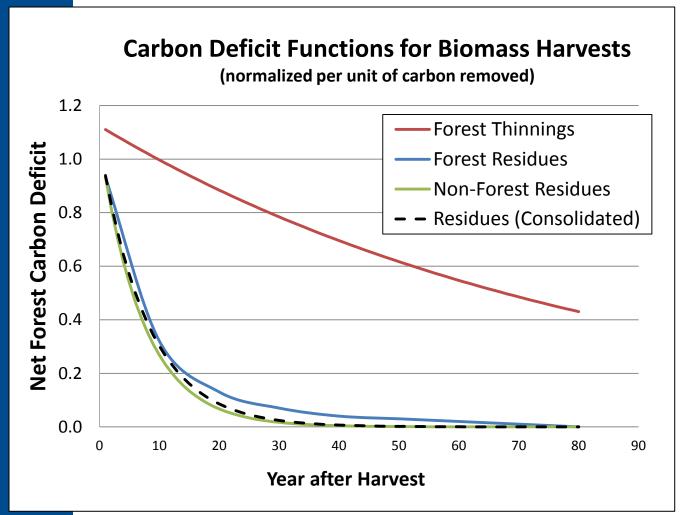
- 50% reduction in GHG over 20 years, relative to a natural gas, combined-cycle generation unit
- Must be met on an annual basis
- Under-Compliance Mechanism provides some flexibility

GHG Accounting

- Guideline provides spreadsheet for demonstrating GHG threshold for RPS Application, and for Annual Compliance Reporting
- Accounting is based on:
 - Overall Efficiency
 - Displaced Fuels
 - Biomass Fuel Use: Thinnings and Residues



GHG Analysis – Thinnings and Residues



Thinnings: Long deficit reduction period during forest re-sequestration.

Residues: Short deficit reduction period due to avoided biomass decomposition.

Analyses based on Manomet Study (thinnings) and literature (residues). See *GHG Analysis Guideline*.



Fuel Certificates and Registry

Biomass Fuel Certificates

- One per ton of Eligible Biomass Fuel
- Forest Derived Biomass: Generated in Forester's *Biomass Tonnage Report*
- Non-Forest Derived Biomass: Generated by fuel provider
- Specifies fuel source as <u>Thinnings</u> or <u>Residues</u>
- All Certificates uploaded to <u>Biomass Certificate Registry</u>

Co-Mingled Biomass Woody Fuel

 Any woody biomass fuel that is physically co-mingled with Eligible Biomass Woody Fuel (e.g. at a fuel aggregation facility)

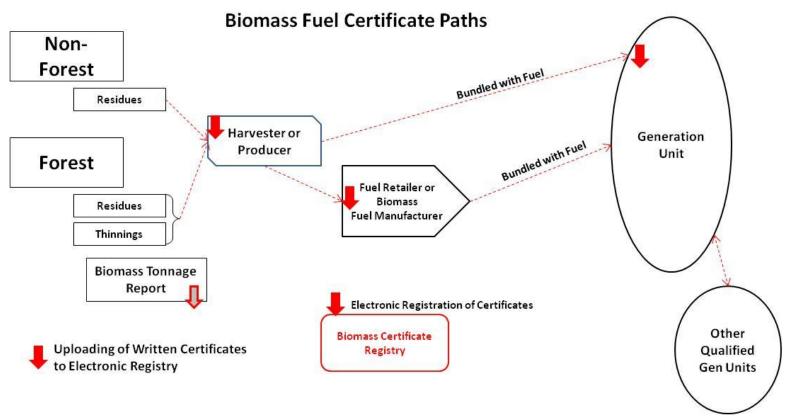
Certificate Pathways

- Directly from source to Unit, without mixing (bundled with fuel).
- From source to fuel retailer, and accompanying a delivery of Co-Mingled Biomass Woody Fuel directly to Unit (bundled with fuel).
- Trading of Certificates between qualified Units.

Massachusetts Department

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Fuel Certificate Paths and Registry



Biomass Certificate Registry

- Electronic Registry, to be established by DOER
- Tracks Certificates from Source to Generator
- Limited Use and Trading
- Certificate Volume (Thinnings and Residues) basis for Annual Compliance



Under Compliance Mechanism

Generation Unit Annual Compliance Report

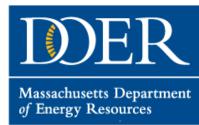
- Annual report to DOER providing Unit's Overall Efficiency and GHG reductions relative to 50% reduction in 20 years threshold.
- Calculation methodology and reporting per Guideline

Under-Compliance

- Unit that demonstrates a reduction in 20 years of GHG less than 50% are deemed to be in Under-Compliance.
- Percentage points below the 50% threshold is the <u>Percent Under-Compliance</u>

Under-Compliance Mechanism

- Unit pays Under-Compliance Payment equal to \$0.50 times the Percent Under-Compliance for each REC settled for compliance in MA.
 - Fees paid to MassCEC and used as directed by DOER for residue fuel supply infrastructure and tree planting
- Unit enters Probationary Status for 5 years
 - Increasingly rigorous steps to assure compliance
 - Sustained compliance waives probationary status



Treatment of Previously Qualified Units

- All Units maintain qualification through 2012
- Units maintain qualification through 2014 if they provide DOER a Fuel Supply Plan and utilize Eligible Biomass Woody Fuel as demonstrated through ownership of Biomass Fuel Certificates.
- Beginning in 2016, all Units must meet the Overall Efficiency, GHG reduction threshold, and all provisions of the regulation.



Program Verification and Review

Advisory Panel

- Membership: EEA, DOER, DCR, DEP, and 5 non-government entities
- Meet not less than twice per year
- Provide findings and recommendations to DOER regarding confidence in verification and enforcement of:
 - Tracking/enforcement of Eligible and Co-Mingled Biomass Woody Fuel
 - Operations of the electronic tracking of Biomass Fuel Certificates and impact on fuel markets

Forest Impact Assessment

- DOER, in coordination with DCR, will assess the impact on forests resulting from biomass fuel removals, every five years, starting in 2015.
- Assessment will also survey aggregate fuel use by sources, and evaluate appropriateness and accuracy of GHG accounting methodologies.

